

MEMBER

SEVENTH YEAR — No. 80

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# International Review of the Red Cross

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GENEVA  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
FOUNDED IN 1863

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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

SEVENTH YEAR — No. 80

NOVEMBER 1967

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The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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### SPANISH

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### GERMAN

Einen Monat in Jerusalem — Kaiserin-Shôken-Fonds — Rotkreuzjugend — Der Rundfunk im Dienste des Roten Kreuzes

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## The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace

*On this important subject, Mr. Jean Pictet, Director-General of the ICRC, submitted to the Council of Delegates meeting in The Hague last September a brief report on the "Round Table" held in The Hague on August 28, 1967, and at which he took the chair. The text of this report is given below.*

### Preamble

The promotion of world peace, although of concern to the Red Cross, was for a long time outside the purview of its programme of action. However, after the First World War the International Red Cross, sharing the hopes of the nations, declared its intention to work thenceforth, not only in time of peace, but also for peace. Since that time, nearly all International Conferences of the Red Cross have adopted resolutions on the contribution which the Red Cross could make to this noble cause.

On this subject, the XXth International Conference at Vienna in 1965 adopted Resolution X. The same Conference definitively adopted and proclaimed the "Fundamental Principles" governing the Institution which included, inter alia: "It (the Red Cross) promotes mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace amongst all peoples".

During the discussion preceding the adoption of Resolution X, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) offered to arrange, as it had already done in 1933, a "Round Table" discussion for the purpose of "a very general and free

## THE RED CROSS AS A FACTOR IN WORLD PEACE

exchange of views on the contribution the Red Cross makes and could make, by measures which are practical and within the framework of its essential principles, to the spirit of peace and mutual understanding among the nations, and thus to the prevention of war.”

The ICRC availed itself of the opportunity offered by the presence of many Red Cross delegates in The Hague, for the session of the Board of Governors and other meetings, to invite some twenty of them to attend a “Round Table” discussion in that town on 28 August 1967, to consider the theme “The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace”.

Those who attended were:

Dr. Rito Alcantara,	President of the Senegalese Red Cross
Mr. Walter Bargatky	President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany
Mr. José Barroso Chavez	Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies and President of the Mexican Red Cross
Mgr. Donaldo Chavez Nunez	President of the Nicaraguan Red Cross
Dr. Z. Darwiche	Director of the Red Crescent of the Syrian Arab Republic
Dr. Ahmed Djebli-Elaydouni	President of the Moroccan Red Crescent
Dr. Irena Domanska	President of the Polish Red Cross
Col. G. I. A. D. Draper	Legal Adviser to the British Red Cross Society
Mr. A. van Emden	Director-General of the Netherlands Red Cross
Dr. Agustin Inostrosa	President of the Chilean Red Cross
Major-General C. K. Lakshmanan	Secretary-General of the Indian Red Cross Society
Dr. Werner Ludwig	President of the German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic
Prof. Dr. Jovica Patrnogic	Secretary-General of the Yugoslav Red Cross
Dr. Zdenek Stich	President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross

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Mr. Olof Stroh	Secretary-General of the Swedish Red Cross
Mrs. D. Tumendelger	Chairman of the Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic
Major-General A. E. Wrinch	National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society

Apart from these persons the ICRC had delegated Mr. Samuel Gonard, President, as well as Mr. Siordet, Mr. Pictet, Mr. Pilloud, and Mr. Wilhelm to participate in the work, while Mr. Beer and Mr. Abut represented the League of Red Cross Societies.

The subject was too vast to permit, in a single day, more than a preliminary study. Many ideas and suggestions were expressed; some in writing. This report is but an outline of the "Round Table" discussion over which Mr. Pictet presided. A full record will be issued later.

### General remarks

The "Round Table" discussion was not convened for theorizing and philosophizing on peace. However, some speakers felt it necessary to define the moral considerations relevant to the Red Cross contribution to peace. In their view the basic condition for any useful action in this field was the respect for human dignity, respect which should fully recognise man's material needs; one of the primary causes of war was, they held, the inequality between the poor nations and the rich. These speakers considered that efforts to promote peace were inseparable from assistance to eliminate this disparity. This was the first key idea to emerge from the discussion.

As Pandit Nehru said at the XIXth International Conference, "War begins in the minds of men". The first necessity is therefore to foster the spirit of peace in the world. In this respect the Red Cross has considerable moral force, and several speakers stressed that it must be bold and even face up to certain risks.

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## THE RED CROSS AS A FACTOR IN WORLD PEACE

### I. Red Cross contribution to peace considered as a consequence of its main activity

No participant disagreed that the whole of the Red Cross mission was both a protest against violence and a daily action to unite nations, and was therefore indirectly a contribution to the work for peace. On the other hand, it was recognised that this was an aspect of Red Cross activity which should be brought home in a better way to its members and the public at large.

It was agreed that for this purpose the dissemination of knowledge on Red Cross principles and the Geneva Conventions was most useful, and that such dissemination should be intensified by greater recourse to radio and television, with emphasis on the fact that these principles were important for peace and did not, even when applicable only in war, imply acceptance of war's inevitability.

The view was expressed that not only success, but also failures should be made known and explained, that there should be no reluctance to denounce violations of the Convention—which were indirect attacks on peace—and that the shortcomings of humanitarian law should be stressed.

It was recognized that better dissemination required improved publicity, and that recourse should be had to specialists in this field, to methods which had stood the test of trial, and to more advanced and more suitable equipment, in order to have impact on those sectors it was desired to reach. It was held that the meeting of Information Chiefs of National Societies recently convened by the ICRC and the League, and the publication by the ICRC of a school textbook for certain African countries, were steps in the right direction.

### II. Activities specifically to promote peace

Most of the persons consulted were of the opinion that the Red Cross could and should undertake activities specifically to promote peace, apart from its relief work.

One speaker stated that political leaders should not be left with a monopoly in the struggle for peace and that private institutions and, through them, public opinion, should exert pressure on gov-

ernments to induce them to settle disputes by peaceful means. Others warned that such activity to promote peace would border on the political field and that Red Cross neutrality would have to be observed whilst not being interpreted too narrowly.

It was pointed out that the measures envisaged at the "Round Table" discussions as the Red Cross contribution to the spirit of peace presupposed on the part of the National Societies a degree of development which many of them had not yet achieved; hence the importance of the League Red Cross Development Programme, which should enable National Societies to display that solidarity which is itself indicative of mutual understanding, and to help to reduce the inequalities which the participants in the "Round Table" discussions considered to be a source of conflict among nations.

#### *1. General education to promote the spirit of peace*

Stress was laid on the advisability of such an education for youth. In this connection, the work of members of the Junior Red Cross was of special significance. However, as several participants emphasized, education for peace should go beyond this framework to reach all the young people of a country.

Yet adults should not therefore be left on one side as there were great dangers of war in the world, which demanded quick action on the part of all. Priority should be given to extending this education even to those who govern.

What would be the contents of this education? First the Red Cross Principles and then the Geneva Conventions, without however forgetting human rights and the efforts made to protect the civilian population; the principles of the United Nations Charter introducing the peaceful settlement of conflicts; and finally the necessity of mutual assistance. In short the aim should be to create an international civic spirit with, above all, Red Cross circles always endeavouring to be the first to set an example.

In this connection, the persons consulted put forward a series of practical proposals: seminars, competitions, co-operation with UNESCO, etc. It would be too long to give the complete list here.

2. *Co-operation with organisations for peace*

Certain participants advocated more active and direct co-operation of the international institutions of the Red Cross, not only with the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies but also with non-political private organisations concerned with the problem. They should not hesitate to participate in Congresses with the aim of preserving peace.

In reply to certain questions, the President of the ICRC was on this occasion able to inform participants in the "Round Table" discussion on the close and periodical contacts he had maintained with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the spirit of Resolution X of the Vienna Conference.

3. *Actions against threats to international understanding and the spirit of peace*

The documentation prepared by the ICRC for the "Round Table" discussion also raised the question of the steps the Red Cross might take against threats to international understanding and the spirit of peace. It recalled the suggestions made in 1930 by the President of the Swedish Red Cross with regard to the fight against warlike propaganda as well as a proposal of the Czechoslovak Red Cross aimed at introducing a "Red Cross truce". Finally, it brought up the delicate question of Red Cross appeals in favour of peace.

The participants in the "Round Table" discussion were not very eloquent on this subject. However, several made positive statements to recommend the fight against news and propaganda contrary to the Red Cross principles, as well as to specify that an interest be taken in the work of such bodies as UNESCO with their trend towards the objective presentation of historical facts or the adoption of national laws forbidding incitement to hatred or violence. In addition the view was expressed that more articles on peace and international understanding in the *International Review of the Red Cross* would be welcome. In the same way, World Red Cross Day might become more of an event of solidarity and friendship between peoples.

4. *Studies on the causes of war and conditions required for mutual understanding*

Several participants pointed out the advisability of such studies. It was moreover not necessary for the Red Cross to conduct them itself, as such studies had been carried out for a long time. Throughout the world there were today some sixty institutions dealing with this matter, sometimes with powerful means. However, the ICRC and the League could establish close contacts with them to disseminate and co-ordinate this work for National Societies.

5. *Contacts and relationships*

It was to the credit of participants that they highlighted that the Red Cross contribution to peace did not lie solely in its activities specifically for that purpose, but also in the contacts and relationships established among all the members of the International Red Cross. In this connection, stress was laid on the value of visits exchanged by leaders of National Societies, and of regional meetings. It was therefore recommended that the Red Cross should further develop contacts between members—which would give opportunity for self-criticism which was necessary—and contacts outside the Red Cross itself.

It was recognised that severance of all relations between nations was critical for peace and one of the participants submitted an original proposal to the effect that it should be compulsory for the National Societies of countries at war or between which there was a likelihood of war to be in contact with each other. This would involve the constitution in times of crisis and tension, of ad hoc commissions comprising Presidents and delegates of the National Societies in the countries concerned, as well as representatives from National Societies in other countries. These commissions would be convened by the President of the ICRC and would give him their advice.

The other participants, whilst not necessarily approving the proposed procedure, considered the idea very interesting and recommended that continued study be given to it. The meeting was reminded that during the First World War, meetings of dele-

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gates from belligerent States had been held on neutral territory and that agreements had been reached which, inter alia, had resulted in considerably alleviating the plight of victims.

### III. Follow-up to the "Round Table" discussion

After discussion of this question it was decided to submit this brief account to the Council of Delegates meeting in The Hague on 6 September 1967, and a full report to all National Societies subsequently.

Those persons who were consulted were unanimously in favour of the work being continued. A second "Round Table" discussion could therefore be held next year in order that more detailed proposals might be submitted to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross in 1969.

## RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW <sup>1</sup>

by W. J. Ford

### II

#### 14. Practice of War

A number of instances will now be given to show the status accorded to persons taking part in fighting without being members of the regular forces.

#### *The Boer War (1899-1902)* <sup>2</sup>

In this war the British troops found themselves confronted with Boers who had united to form commandos. They were under the command of persons appointed by the government; some of them wore uniforms and they carried their arms openly. According to Spaight the Boers observed the rules of the law of war. From reports, both from the British and from the Boers, it may be deduced that the Boers were treated as prisoners of war, provided they were captured before the British proclaimed that they had annexed the Boer Republics. The British authorities took the view that after the annexation the belligerents could no longer be regarded as regular combatants but only as rebels. Theoretically, this point of view was correct but it is doubtful whether the actual

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<sup>1</sup> Continued from our October issue.

<sup>2</sup> J. M. Spaight, *War Rights on Land*, 1911.

situation warranted the annexation. At the moment annexation was proclaimed there was no peace treaty in which annexation had been agreed upon. Nor were the facts such as to warrant the unilateral British proclamation.

*The Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)* <sup>1</sup>

Both parties reported incidents which were judged under the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 of the Hague Regulations. In one case the Japanese court martial refused to recognize the right of prisoners to invoke Article 2 of the Hague Regulations, because it felt that the prisoners concerned could not be regarded as patriotic citizens, since they were convicts. The court ruled that such persons could not be expected to observe the law of war. Against this it may be argued that there is no rule depriving members of resistance movements of the status of privileged combatants because they have been convicted by a national court.

*World War I*

In 1915 the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a report on the manner in which the Belgian population had resisted the German forces.<sup>2</sup> It was particularly the operations of the 'garde civique' that were considered to be unlawful. The Germans considered that Article 1 was not applicable, since the resistance fighters had not been placed under the command of a person who was responsible for his subordinates. Moreover, they did not wear any distinguishing mark. According to the German report, Article 2, could not be invoked either, since this Article recognizes a levy en masse only in non-occupied territory. This line of reasoning condemned the resistance in towns like Aerschot, Andenne and Louvain.

In 1916 Belgium officially responded to the German publication<sup>3</sup>. According to the Belgian authorities a distinction should be made between the garde civique active and the garde civique

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<sup>1</sup> Nagao Ariga, *La guerre Russo-Japonaise au point de vue continental et le droit international d'après les documents officiels du grand Etat-major japonais*, 1908.

<sup>2</sup> *Die völkerrechtswidrige Führung des belgischen Volkskriegs*.

<sup>3</sup> Reply to the German White Book of May 10, 1915 "Die völkerrechtswidrige Führung des belgischen Volkskriegs", 1916.

non active. The former were regarded as constituting an armed force. The latter had to be regarded as militias who could be—and were—called up by Royal Decree. Members of the garde civique non active had to subject themselves to the rules of Article 1 of the Hague Regulations. Although the garde civique non active were originally intended to play a part in the defence of national independence, their eventual task amounted to little more than policing the non-occupied part of the country. Since the garde civique non active were no longer regarded as militias it was no longer necessary for them to comply with the requirements of Article 1 of the Hague Regulations.

### *World War II*

*France.* — In the course of 1943 the Forces françaises de l'intérieur (F.F.I.) were organized in such a way that they were ready to carry out strategic duties. In its ordinance of 9 June 1944 the Comité français de la Libération nationale defines the F.F.I. in the following manner:

Les forces françaises de l'intérieur « F.F.I. », sont constituées par l'ensemble des unités combattantes ou de leurs services qui prennent part à la lutte contre l'ennemi sur le territoire métropolitain, dont l'organisation est reconnue par le Gouvernement, et qui servent sous les ordres de chefs reconnus par lui comme responsables. Ces forces armées font partie intégrante de l'armée française et bénéficient de tous les droits et avantages reconnus aux militaires par les lois en vigueur. Elles répondent aux conditions générales fixées par le règlement annexé à la convention de la Haye du 18 octobre 1907 concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre sur terre.

The German military authorities stated in a proclamation that captured members of the F.F.I. would be executed in accordance with the rules of military criminal law. The provisional government of the French Republic pointed out that Article 1 of the Hague Regulations of 1907 were being observed and that captured members of the F.F.I. would therefore have to be treated as prisoners of war. General Eisenhower decreed:

- “ 1. The French Forces of the Interior constitute a combatant force commanded and directed by General Koenig, and form an integral part of the Allied Expeditionary Force.
2. The French Forces of the Interior in the maquis bear arms openly against the enemy and are instructed to conduct their operations against him in accordance with the rules of war. They are provided with a distinctive emblem and are regarded by General Eisenhower as an army under his command.”

The ICRC intervened<sup>1</sup> and the German authorities declared orally that members of the F.F.I. would be treated as prisoners of war. This oral declaration was never confirmed in writing.

*Italy.* — After the armistice of September 1943 groups of partisans sprang up in Northern Italy. They took up arms against the Germans. The ICRC tried to induce the German authorities to regard captured partisans as prisoners of war, but their attempts failed.

*Netherlands.* — The resistance undertaken in the Netherlands was unique. Fighting against the Germans was restricted to small-scale skirmishes like in Belgium. In addition the underground resistance movement performed acts of sabotage. The legal status of the underground army, the Forces of the Interior, was established on 5 September 1944 (Royal Decree). The Decree ruled that every one actively engaged in repelling the enemy was from then on a member of the Royal Netherlands Army. This decision removed any uncertainty as to the status of the persons concerned under the law of war.

*Poland and Slovakia.* — In October 1944 the German authorities declared that captured members of the Polish underground army would be treated as prisoners of war.<sup>1</sup> Under the provisions of the Warsaw capitulation agreement, captured Polish partisans were regarded as prisoners of war: they were subject to the 1929 Red Cross Convention. (cf. Schmid)

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<sup>1</sup> Schmid, *Die völkerrechtliche Stellung der Partisanen im Kriege*, 1956.

Slovak partisans were treated differently. It was decided that the 1929 Red Cross Convention did not apply to them and when captured they were not regarded as prisoners of war but were deported to Germany.

*U.S.S.R.* — Russian partisans did not wear any definite uniforms.<sup>1</sup> Those who had been in the army wore their old uniforms or parts of them. According to a political commissar assigned to a partisan unit the partisans were members of the Red Army. They were instructed to operate in the rear of the enemy.

Trainin asserts that Soviet warfare was not a private affair of volunteers.<sup>2</sup> According to Trainin the population, which belonged either to the regular army or to partisan units, used all the defensive and offensive methods in defending their country. The Russian author goes on to say that this emphasized the fact that the struggle against fascism was a people's war. Therefore the leaders of resistance groups subordinated their operations to those of the Red Army, Soviet Russia's main military machine. They were accountable to the people, i.e. to the Red Army and its General Staff. Trainin emphasizes the fact that the orders of the highest commander, field-marshal Stalin, were directed not only to the Red Army but also to the men and women fighting in the partisan units.

*Yugoslavia.* — The struggle carried on in the Balkans by the partisans partook of the nature of military operations. The centre of Yugoslav resistance was in Serbia. The resistance fighters carried out surprise raids on the German occupation forces to capture arms, food and clothing. There was no uniformity whatsoever in the way the partisans dressed. A newcomer was instantly recognizable as such because his clothes marked him as a farmer or as a townsman. But after a few weeks he was wearing a German fatigue cap or an Italian tunic. However, they all wore the Red Star on their fatigue caps. By 1943 their number had increased to 250,000. The German and affiliated forces undertook seven large-scale offensives against the Yugoslav partisans in all. The fifth was carried out in

<sup>1</sup> S. A. Kovpak, *Les partisans soviétiques*, 1945.

<sup>2</sup> I. P. Trainin, "Questions of guerilla warfare in the law of war", *Am. Journal of Int. Law*, Vol. 40, 1946.

the latter half of May and in the first few days of June 1943. During this offensive General Kuebler, commander of the German 118th division, issued an order that every partisan taken prisoner was to be shot immediately and that all wells be poisoned. According to Marshal Tito, leader of the partisans, wounded partisans were mercilessly killed.

It may be gathered from the foregoing that the fighting of the partisans was not as a rule limited to incidental resistance operations. More often than not their resistance consisted of large-scale, well-organized operations carried out by disciplined combatants. This should have induced the Germans to control themselves when dealing with captured partisans. Instead prisoners were shot. There is no evidence that captured partisans were tried and granted all the rights essential to the proper administration of justice.

#### 15. Practice in armed conflicts not of an international character

The subject of the preceding chapter was the status of combatants not belonging to regular armies in international conflicts. The present chapter deals with the status to be accorded to combatants in armed conflicts not of an international character.

##### *The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939).*

The fact that the conflict was essentially a civil war made the parties to the conflict decide not to apply the law of war. Siotis reports that hundreds of thousands of civilians and soldiers were killed and executed.<sup>1</sup> Hostages were shot and women and children were not spared. The parties to the conflict treated one another as murderers. The insurgents were not accorded the status of belligerents, because the government feared that by doing so they would weaken the position of the Spanish Republic. People may wonder whether the position of the Spanish Republic was really at stake and whether it would not have been better to recognize the rebels as belligerents, because it would probably have had a moderating effect on the fighting, which went far beyond local disturbances. This

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<sup>1</sup> Jean Siotis, *Le droit de la guerre et les conflits armés d'un caractère non-international*.

alternative would have been all the more apposite, since the position of the Spanish Republic would not have suffered if its opponents had been accorded the status of belligerents. Had been possible to grant the insurgents the minimum rights provided for in Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, it is reasonable to assume that many lives would have been saved on both sides.

### *The Greek Civil War (1946-1949)*

According to Siotis the law of war was completely ignored during the conflict in Greece. Aiding the insurgents was a crime punishable by death. Insurgents captured with weapons in their hands were brought up before a court martial. Most of them were sentenced to death. Prisoners who refused to join the insurgents met with the same fate. The ICRC attempted to mitigate the conflict by invoking the resolution of the Preparatory Conference of Red Cross Societies of 1946. In this resolution it was suggested that in the case of an armed conflict not of an international character the convention be equally applied by each of the parties unless one of them explicitly refused to do so. According to Siotis, the Greek Government argued that the conflict was not a civil war. The ICRC persisted in its view and by its tenacity succeeded in securing certain results. The Greek Government allowed the Committee to do its humanitarian work for the Greek people, which actually took the form of aid to the Hellenic Red Cross Society. The ICRC launched a large-scale drive to help people taken prisoner by Government troops. Attempts to organize similar activities among the insurgents failed, their leader claiming that war time conditions prevented him from getting into contact with the ICRC direct.

### *Vietnam (1946-1954)*

In spite of the fact that Vietnam was “ un Etat libre ayant son gouvernement, son parlement, son armée et ses finances ” the conflict was regarded as an “ armed conflict not of an international character ” because Vietnam was not an independent state in the international intercourse of states. France prevented Vietnam from having contact with other powers. According to Siotis the parties to the conflict seem to have been prepared, at all events initially,

to apply the rules of the law of war. But this gradually faded when it became apparent that it was impossible to reach a compromise. The ICRC could not properly perform its duties, such as visiting and exchanging prisoners, because of material and other difficulties. Although the conflict was regarded as an armed conflict not of an international character, the French authorities felt that it did not fall entirely outside the scope of the rules of international law.

*Guatemala (1954)*

An international struggle broke out in Guatemala in 1954. Right from the beginning the extent of the conflict was such as to make the Red Cross Society of Guatemala accept intervention by the ICRC. This intervention consisted mainly of activities after the short-lived conflict proper had come to an end. They included visits to prisons and the submission of a report on these visits to the Minister of the Interior of Guatemala. This procedure constituted a precedent for intervention by the ICRC during and after hostilities.

*Algeria*

At first the Algerian conflict was just a matter of maintaining public order but soon its scope widened, so that the regular French army began to take part in the fighting. The result was that measures based on criminal law no longer sufficed and that the conflict developed into an armed conflict not of an international character to which Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions was applicable. The French Government recognized this development and, according to Siotis, the Algerian nationalists, too, declared that they intended to apply the Geneva Conventions. This meant that both parties had pronounced themselves in favour of applying Article 3 to this armed conflict not of an international character.

But Siotis reports that in actual practice things left much to be desired. The two parties committed many acts that were contrary to the humanitarian principles on which Article 3 was based. But the two parties repeatedly urged the persons concerned to observe the provisions of Article 3. The violations of Article 3 caused Siotis to state that the new rules of conventional law contained in this article

were "en dernière analyse" not regarded as having obligatory force. This standpoint does not seem very satisfactory as the obligatory force of legal provisions does not depend on the number of times these provisions are violated. The competent authorities that accept the rules contained in Article 3 may be expected to be able to ensure their practical application and enforcement, which may be interpreted as proof of discipline and organisational maturity. The rules of Article 3 are of considerable importance in the case of an armed conflict not of an international character, because the national legislations, which are adapted to normal conditions, may prove to be inadequate in the event of internal disturbances, so the possibility of excesses must not be ruled out.

*(To be continued).*

Dr. W. J. FORD

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## JOINT ICRC AND LEAGUE APPEAL

### **In favour of Near East Refugees**

Among the victims of the recent Near East conflict, the civilian population which fled from the territories occupied by the Israeli forces—the West bank of the Jordan and South Syria—still need considerable help.<sup>1</sup>

Since the beginning of the conflict the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies have, as is known, carried out relief operations on behalf of these refugees working closely with the Jordan and Syrian Red Crescent Societies. Appeals on behalf of these refugees were sent to National Societies by the ICRC on 14th June and the League on 6th July.

Once again, on the eve of winter, new steps must be taken to support the efforts of the Governments and the Red Crescent Societies and, in Jordan, those of UNRWA.

On October 17, therefore, a joint appeal on behalf of refugees in Syria and Jordan and for the needy populations in Israeli-occupied territories was made to all National Red Cross, Red Crescent and

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<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, July, August, September, October 1967.

NEAR EAST REFUGEES



Syria.— Waiting for the daily milk distribution by the Red Cross.

Photo R. Koella, Berne

NEAR EAST REFUGEES



Zizia camp in Jordan.— Food queues.

Red Lion and Sun Societies by the International Committee and the League.

The appeal asks for basic necessities to help feed, clothe and shelter more than 300,000 persons for the winter. It covers only the most urgently needed supplies to complement those already available through governments and other agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and the World Food Programme.

In Syria <sup>1</sup>, Red Cross relief work for some 100,000 refugees is being carried on under the supervision of the ICRC in close co-operation with the Government and the Syrian Red Crescent Society.

The refugees in Syria are located in and around Damascus and at Deraa. At Damascus, most had been temporarily housed in schools, but now that the school year has begun, other shelter has had to be found. For the time being they are in tent camps, but the Syrian Government is making plans to build prefabricated barracks to provide a more permanent type of housing. At Deraa, the refugees are also living in tents.

The appeal lists mattresses, blankets, oil lamps, primus stoves, kitchen utensils and mats for tent floor covering as the most urgent needs to enable these refugees to pass a severe winter in relative comfort.

In Jordan <sup>2</sup>, the League is helping the Red Crescent Society to operate a relief programme for 51,000 refugees distributed in seven camps, of which all but one have now been moved from the high plateaux around Amman to the milder climate of the Jordan Valley.

Their numbers are expected to increase during the winter. The Jordanian authorities estimate that some 200,000 have fled to Jordan since the June hostilities.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.* — Syria. Refugees waiting for daily milk distribution by the Red Cross.

<sup>2</sup> *Plate.* — Zizia Camp in Jordan. Refugees: Food queues.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

This means that the camp populations are on the increase, and it has become urgent to replace many of the light camping tents originally contributed from diverse sources, and which have rapidly deteriorated from the effects of the desert climate.

Under the overall control of an interministerial committee of the Jordanian Government, administration and supplies for camps are being handled by UNRWA, but there are many additional needs which are to be covered by the Jordanian Red Crescent, with the assistance of a delegate from the League. These, in particular, include tents, blankets, mats, soap, and supplementary foodstuffs. The League-Red Crescent programme also includes operation of milk stations in the camps.

In the Israeli-occupied territories on the West Bank of the Jordan the ICRC delegation in Jerusalem is assisting in relief work for certain sectors of the population who have suffered indirectly from the recent conflict and the economic and social consequences of the occupation.

The appeal asks for powdered milk, blankets, tarpaulins for repairing roofs and walls, primus stoves, clothing and layettes as well as funds for the local purchase of certain medicines.

*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***In Nigeria**

*ICRC medical teams.*—In October the medical team led by Dr. Kaare Sandnaes, surgeon, placed by the Norwegian Red Cross at the disposal of the International Committee of the Red Cross, as part of its medical programme in Nigeria, was installed in the Uromi hospital some 70 miles North of Benin.

The ICRC medical team set up at Achi in Biafra, consisting of Dr. Erwin Spirgi and Dr. Dieter Thurig, functioned practically night and day during the last fortnight of October, having carried out a total of 87 operations, sixty of which were under anaesthetics.

*Military prisoners.*—ICRC delegates have visited various groups of military prisoners captured in action and held on both sides.

*An appeal by the ICRC.*—Greatly concerned over the news, through its delegation in Nigeria, of the summary execution of three prisoners of war and of the massacring of civilian populations, the International Committee of the Red Cross made an urgent appeal on October 21 to the belligerents for them to conform strictly to the provisions of international humanitarian law and in particular to article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. The appeal was subsequently repeated over the radio.

**In the Congo**

At the beginning of October 1967, the ICRC decided that, consistent with Resolution X adopted at the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross and in compliance with a request from the Organization of African Unity, it would co-operate in the evacuation of mercenaries and members of the Katanga gendarmerie who had been fighting against the central government.

The ICRC assigned a team of delegates under Mr. Raymond Gafner to go to the Congo to examine with the authorities ways and means of carrying out the evacuation operations.

The re-establishing of a normal situation in the Bukavu region, as was decided by the Organization of African Unity, and in which the International Committee accepted to assist, raises a number of problems which need to be successively resolved.

As arranged, the first phase of the ICRC's mission consisted in studying practical methods of carrying out a plan for the evacuation of the mercenaries and Katanga gendarmes, together with their families, as proposed by the OAU and accepted by Colonel Schramme, on condition that certain guarantees were given for the safety of all persons under his responsibility. For that purpose, the ICRC sent out eight delegates who have gone respectively to Kinshasa, Kigali, Bukavu, Lusaka and Malta.

The head of mission, Mr. R. Gafner, also visited Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic, as, according to OAU plans, it was up to this State to provide a contingent of troops to ensure the security and neutralization of Bukavu during and after the evacuation. However, the Central African Republic made it known that it was not in a position to provide the contingent required.

At the same time, the ICRC delegates in Zambia and Rwanda made arrangements to ensure the transit, then the reception of the evacuated Katanga gendarmes. A Zambian government mission, also comprising a representative of that country's Red Cross, visited Colonel Monga, leader of the group of Katanga gendarmes entrenched in Bukavu, to study ways of evacuating his force and of harbouring it on Zambian territory. Zambia had in fact arranged to install the Katanga families in two agricultural zones which they would be free to develop as they wished.

The delegate of the ICRC in Malta, for his part, examined methods for the transit of Colonel Schramme's contingent before its members reached their final destinations, in principle their countries of origin, freedom of choice being assured.

At the time of going to press, the important question of the neutral security forces for Bukavu still remained to be resolved. The head of the ICRC mission was returning to Kinshasa to take up this matter again with General Mobutu, Chairman of the recent

OAU Conference in Kinshasa, since the responsibility for this definitely rests with that organization.

### **In the Near East**

On October 9, 564 Egyptian civilians, chiefly women and children from the El Arish area, were repatriated to Egypt with the help of the delegation of the ICRC across the Suez Canal. Sick cases were included in the convoy.

This operation, carried out with the agreement of both sides, comprised in particular the reuniting of families and the settling of individual cases.

Further repatriation took place on October 16.

The ICRC's rôle in these actions consists in drawing up lists of persons wishing to return West of the Canal. Lists are sent to the ICRC delegation in Cairo which then transmits them to the appropriate authorities. These are subsequently forwarded to the ICRC's sub-delegation in Gaza which hands them over to the Israeli liaison officer.

The delegates then helped in facilitating contacts between the two parties on the Canal and in neutralizing the El Qantara crossing during the course of the operation. The military authorities on both sides have undertaken all transport arrangements.

### **In Vietnam**

*Relief work for the civilian population.*—Together with members of the Red Cross of the Republic of Vietnam, the ICRC delegates in Saigon went to the highlands of Plei-Ku and Kontum, where they visited several institutions devoted to the welfare of orphans and needy children. They handed to four of these institutions a total of 300,000 piastres (nearly Sw.fr. 12,000) appropriated from funds made available through the International Committee.

*Visits to detention centres.*—In September and October, ICRC delegates continued visiting detention centres where captive members of the National Liberation Front are held by the army of the Republic of Vietnam.

After visiting camps, hospitals and screening centres in which are held Vietnamese to whom prisoner of war status has been

granted, the ICRC representatives went to prisons (re-education centres) where other Vietnamese are detained for reasons connected with the hostilities.

Each delegate is accompanied on his visit by a doctor-delegate. Relief supplies have been distributed in each prison. Since the beginning of the year the ICRC representatives have been able to see the conditions of detention for some 16,000 Vietnamese prisoners of war or civilians in 46 camps or prisons throughout the territory of the Vietnam Republic.

*Lists of prisoners of war.*—The Central Tracing Agency at ICRC headquarters regularly receives lists of names of Vietnamese nationals who have been granted prisoner of war status by the Detaining Power. By the end of October these lists amounted to about 7,000 names.

*POW's in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.*—The ICRC is continuing its efforts to help Vietnamese and American prisoners captured by the North Vietnamese. It has again repeated its request to the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam for lists of the names of prisoners of war.

## **In Greece**

On October 15, two medical delegates, Dr. Jean-Pierre de Chastonay and Dr. Jacques Chatillon left for Greece to pursue and develop the International Committee of the Red Cross action in that country. The Greek Government having already given the necessary authorization to the International Committee, these two delegates resumed visits to places of detention. This is the fourth mission undertaken in Greece by representatives of the International Committee since the events of April 25, 1967.

## **In Poland**

A mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross comprising Dr. Jacques-F. de Rougemont, Mr. Jean-Pierre Mau-noir, Assistant Director at the ICRC, and Miss Lix Simonius, visited Warsaw from September 30 to October 14, to investigate a further group of about 80 persons having been subjected to pseudo-medical

experiments in Nazi concentration camps. As usual, (this action started in 1961) the International Committee's representatives talked with the victims concerned and the Polish doctors who had examined them. The files of accepted cases will now be submitted to the neutral Commission, designated by the ICRC, which will meet under the chairmanship of Judge William Lenoir (Switzerland), to give its final decision.

Conversations also took place with the Polish Red Cross and the General Commission of the Ministry of Justice concerning measures to be taken in view of a further flow of claims expected in the near future numbering a thousand fresh cases, when about 500 have so far been able to be settled.

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*IN GENEVA*

### **New ICRC Film**

*Middle East 1967* is a new 20 minute film in colour produced by the International Committee. French, English, German and Spanish versions are obtainable from the ICRC.

It shows various aspects of the emergency relief work following the outbreak of the Middle East war in June, bringing out the neutral rôle of the ICRC and its delegates in such matters as the repatriation first of wounded and secondly of able-bodied prisoners of war, transmission of family messages, reuniting of families, forwarding and distribution to war victims of supplies sent by National Societies.

Several sequences at the Allenby Bridge, where most of the returning refugees crossed over the Jordan, reflect vividly the dramatic experiences of so many unfortunates and the ICRC delegates' efforts to help and comfort them.

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## International Red Cross Meetings in The Hague

### COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

The 29th session of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies took place at The Hague from September 5-9, 1967. This is dealt with in a separate article elsewhere in this issue.

The Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross met at the same time. This Council, which is quite separate from the Board of Governors, meets according to rules of procedure every four years on the day preceding the International Conference of the Red Cross and may also hold meetings between conferences at the same time as the Board of Governors. Its two previous meetings were held in 1961 at Prague and in 1963 in Geneva. It is comprised of representatives from the International Red Cross, i.e. the International Committee, the League and the National Societies<sup>1</sup>.

The Hague meeting of the Council was opened on September 6, by Lady Limerick, the Chairman of the Standing Commission. It was presided over by Mr. S. A. Gonard, President of the International Committee.

The Council of Delegates provides the International Committee with an opportunity to report to National Societies on its activities. On this occasion its President and its Director-General, Mr. R. Gallopin, gave accounts of the Committee's present important work in the Near East and other regions. We shall not dwell on this here, as it was the subject of articles in earlier issues.

Apart from the ICRC's report, and the League's on its relief operations in the Near East and elsewhere, delegates from the Red

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.* — Council of Delegates: Representatives of International Red Cross organisations.

Crescent Societies of Jordan and Syria addressed the meeting on the refugee situation in their countries.

Another item on the agenda was the follow-up to two resolutions adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross at Vienna in 1965, namely resolution No. XXVIII (protection of civilian population against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare) and No. X (the Red Cross as a factor in world peace).

The first of these two problems was restated by Mr. F. Siordet, ICRC Vice-President, in a report which will appear in our next issue.

In addition, Mr. J. Pictet, ICRC Director-General, reported to the Council of Delegates on the Round Table meeting which had been held a few days earlier in The Hague for an exchange of views on the theme "The Red Cross as a Factor in World Peace". In view of the importance of the subject and the participation in discussion by some of the leading personalities in our movement, we have given on an earlier page the full text of Mr. Pictet's report.

The last item on the agenda for study by the Council was the structure, organization and procedure of International Red Cross conferences. It was the Countess of Limerick, Chairman of the Standing Commission, who conveyed the Standing Commission's conclusions based on the work of a study group and had advocated the setting up of this group, which comprised ICRC and League representatives. We shall have more to say about this in a forthcoming issue of our Review.

These various papers engendered interesting discussions. The following two resolutions were adopted by the Council of Delegates:

### Resolution No. I

*The Council of Delegates,*

*Noting the suffering caused by the armed conflicts which have occurred since the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross in Vienna in 1965,*

*Referring to previous resolutions, especially those adopted by the Conference regarding human rights and particularly the protection of civilians during conflicts,*

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*Deeply concerned by the refugee problem in the Near East,  
Requests the authorities concerned to fulfil their humanitarian obligations by facilitating the return of the people to their homes and their reintegration into their communities,*

*Appeals to all authorities to apply the Geneva Conventions and to respect humanitarian rules, and*

*Appeals in particular to the authorities concerned to allow enough time to those refugees who wish to do so to return to the West bank of the Jordan.*

### Resolution No. II

*The Council of Delegates,*

*Considering the important changes during the two last decades in the conditions for international Red Cross work,*

*Referring to the increasingly recognised and respected need to accelerate the development of Red Cross activities and their co-ordination,*

*Requests the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League to consider a revision of the Agreement of December 8th, 1951, in order to obtain a fully co-ordinated effect of the knowledge and capabilities of both organizations in the different situations where Red Cross action is required.*

### LEAGUE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Over 200 delegates from 75 member Societies took part in the 29th Session of the League Board of Governors<sup>1</sup>, held in The Hague, The Netherlands, 5-9 September 1967. Meetings took place by courtesy of the Dutch government in the 13th century Ridderzaal, or Knights' Hall, scene of the annual opening of the Dutch Parliament.

In a brief opening ceremony League Chairman José Barroso told delegates: "Not only must we plan the League's future development; we must grapple with the problems facing mankind today, such as war and the scourges... it engenders."

<sup>1</sup> *Plate.* — League Board of Governors, Opening Session.

The board was welcomed by the President of the Netherlands Council of Ministers, Mr. Pieter J. S. de Jong, Mr. H.A.M.T. Kolfshoten, Burgomaster of The Hague, and Netherlands Red Cross President Jhr. G. Kraijenhoff. Prince Saddrudin Aga Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, conveyed greetings from UN Secretary General U Thant and the UN family.

*Budget and Bareme.* — In a radical attempt to pull League finances out of the red, the Board of Governors voted a budget for 1968 of Sw. Fr. 3,545,000.— an 11.5 per cent increase over last year's—and raised quotas for member Societies on an average by 35 per cent.

League Secretary General Henrik Beer told delegates that the substantial increase sprang from the fact that “ we are now paying for the easy decisions of the last two years ”—in which the League operated on deficit budgets—plus rising costs and the growing demand for services from the federation. Despite the increase, he went on, few if any international organisations worked, as did the League, on a budget of less than a million dollars. He presented a new-style budget, setting out plans for the coming year and the cost of each service of the Secretariat. It was given unanimous approval, with the proviso that the Secretary General do all within his power to effect economies.

*League now counts 108 members.* — Two new National Societies, of Kenya and Zambia, were admitted to League membership by the Board. The League now counts 108 member Societies with a total membership of over 210 millions. The Kenya Red Cross was represented by Mrs. Rachel J. Mzera, Director, and Mrs. F. G. Taylor, Welfare Officer.

The Board exceptionally authorized the Committee of Chairman and Vice-Chairman to accept provisionally would-be members recognized by the ICRC in the two years before its next meeting. First to benefit from this ruling will probably be Mali, recognized by the ICRC on 14 September.

*The Red Cross and Peace.* — With a unanimous voice the League Board of Governors called urgently on countries engaged in armed conflict to cease “ these useless and destructive wars ” and establish

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

a stable peace. Stating its concern at the large number of conflicts at present taking place "in our so-called civilized world", the Board commended efforts to reduce the danger of indiscriminate war by agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It called on all National Societies to intervene with their governments to conclude such an agreement, take steps to end existing conflicts and establish stable peace.

*Aid to developing areas.* — A strongly worded appeal to all National Societies to give much greater support in cash, personnel and material to the League's Red Cross Development Programme was voted in with the 1968 Plan of Action of the Programme by the Board of Governors. Next years' Plan calls for a minimum budget of Sw. Fr. 863,200.

The report of the Development Programme Advisory Panel adopted by the Board drew extensively on the results of regional meetings grouping beneficiary Societies under the Programme. The four regional groups—Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Asia and Latin America—met prior to the Board, to study achievements to date of development aid and to review the proposed Plan of Action for 1968.

*Auxiliary Nursing.* — Basic guidelines on auxiliary nursing personnel—now being trained and employed by an increasing number of National Societies—were applauded by the Board, when presented by the Nursing Advisory Committee. The Board also voted to consider an increased role for nursing in aid to developing Societies and to encourage the inclusion of social sciences in nurse's training, to prepare them for disaster nursing in different conditions and cultures.

*Disaster Relief Rules.* — A set of rules for Red Cross disaster relief actions was given an all but final stamp of approval by the Disaster Relief Advisory Committee, which met in The Hague before the Board of Governors. The rules, condensing basic principles and practical experience, will be presented to the League Executive Committee next year. The Committee also proposed



League Board of Governors, The Hague, Opening session on September 5, 1967 :

Photo R. Collette, Schiedam



**Council of Delegates, The Hague, September 6, 1967: Representatives of International Red Cross organizations.**

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training programmes for League and National Society staff, to overcome the increasing shortage of disaster personnel, and launched an enquiry into co-operation with radio amateurs to overcome post-disaster communications problems. The Board approved the Committee's report, and a report from the Yugoslav Red Cross on the international Conference on prevention and elimination of effects of disasters, which it held in Skopje, October 1966.

### STANDING COMMISSION

Mention must also be made of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross which also met at The Hague. The Commission members are The Countess of Limerick, Chairman; Dr. H. von Lauda, Vice-Chairman; General J. Collins; Professor G. A. Miterev; Dr. G. Newman-Morris; Mr. S. A. Gonard and Mr. F. Siordet ICRC representatives; and Mr. J. Barroso-Chavez and Mr. A. F. Issa-el-Khoury for the League.

This Commission was concerned with the organization of future International Conferences of the Red Cross, the next of which, the XXIst, will be held in 1969 in Istanbul. The next Board of Governors and Council of Delegates meetings will be held at the same time.

Other committees availed themselves of the presence of the many Red Cross delegates in the Netherlands to hold sessions of their own.

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A word must be said on the warm welcome extended to the delegates. They had the great privilege of being received by H. M. the Queen of the Netherlands and by H. R. H. Princess Margriet.

The Netherlands Red Cross and authorities spared no pains to ensure the success of these meetings of the International Red Cross. They certainly accomplished this and deserved the gratitude of all participants.

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## EMPRESS SHÔKEN FUND

### A FURTHER GIFT

The Empress Shôken Fund, created in 1912 by the generosity of H. M. The Empress of Japan for the promotion of relief work in time of peace, has recently received a substantial additional contribution from the Japanese Government.

At the beginning of this year, a contribution from the Japanese Government of 119,232 Swiss francs brought the inalienable capital to a total of 508,313 Sw.fr.s. A further donation from that source now brings the capital to 628,202 francs.

The Fund is administered by a Joint Commission of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. Each year on April 11, the anniversary of the death of H. M. The Empress of Japan, the Joint Commission distributes the revenues amongst National Red Cross Societies which have submitted applications for allocations by December 31 of the preceding year, such allocations bearing exclusively on relief work in time of peace.

This further generosity will enable more adequate response to be made than hitherto to the numerous appeals which the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies receives each year from National Societies, and to continue with greater effectiveness the important mission devolving upon the Empress Shôken Fund.

## RED CROSS YOUTH

*Rendez-vous 67* was an international gathering of young people at Ottawa from August 14 to 19, 1967, organized by the Canadian Red Cross to mark the Centenary of the Canadian Confederation<sup>1</sup>. More than 400 Junior Red Cross delegates from the following countries attended: Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Korea (Republic), Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, the United States of America, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

At the opening session various speakers dealt with the importance of the Red Cross today and youth's contribution to the Red Cross cause.

Speaking on "Red Cross Youth and International Affairs", Mr. Paul Martin, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs acknowledged that know-how alone was inadequate to engender international understanding, and that goodwill was what was most needed. Mr. Martin told the youthful audience: "For you the future is one of enhanced opportunity and responsibility in a world where the stakes are higher than ever before. Whatever your country, whatever your heritage, whatever your individual capacities, a great deal will depend upon the way you respond to the challenge... It is superfluous for me to speak to you about responsibility and service. I understand that among the criteria for your selection to take part in *Rendez-vous 67* has been the willingness to serve

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate.* — Ottawa, *Rendez-vous 67*, International Red Cross Youth seminar: Youth speaks to youth.

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and to assume responsibility. As you have been chosen from 80 million Red Cross Youth members—I never cease to marvel at that huge enrolment for service—it would be hard indeed if you did not possess the motivation and approach to world problems which I have been talking about.”

Mr. John A. Partridge, National President, Mr. W. H. Vanderburgh, Honorary Adviser on Youth Affairs, and Major-General Arthur E. Wrinch, National Commissioner, then spoke on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross and a girl from Toronto greeted participants in the name of Canada's youth.

The themes for the Conference were presented at the first plenary session by Mr. C. A. Schusselé, Director of the Junior Red Cross Bureau of the League. He outlined the place which the Red Cross could carve out for itself in tomorrow's world and concluded his speech as follows:

An international Junior Red Cross Study Centre is a major event for all those taking part, for the whole of Red Cross and perhaps even all of humanity, seeking stability, happiness and peace.

Individually, we can do much to bring happiness to our fellow men; together, united in enthusiastic teams, we can multiply to infinity the efficiency of our efforts.

Earlier, we sketched the great peaceful crusades of our times for literacy, health, and against hunger; and, we may add, for the world's youth. Tell us how you see the Red Cross taking part in these crusades. Tell us also what you, young people, plan to undertake in your own communities and elsewhere.

‘We must not allow these great actions of international aid on a world scale to hide another problem of exceptional gravity, which is preoccupying governments, educational and medical authorities: I am referring to the problem of youth—your problem.

I am saluting here a healthy and enthusiastic youth: it brings to my mind even more intensively that other despairing youth which adults, television, the press and the radio depict as lost youth. In each of our countries, youth is threatened by one blight or another. Boys and girls without employment, without ideals, without hope, seeking their last refuge in vice, drugs, violence, when it is not in death. Millions of children and adolescents have lost the notion of the family and the community. Millions of

others are hungry, other millions are stricken by disease or are handicapped. And even those millions of young people who, apparently in good health and communicatively enthusiastic, are they really happy? Are they prepared to face their lives as men and women?

So here is my last question, which is also my conclusion :

Does the Red Cross Youth of 1967 really meet the needs, the aspirations, the state of mind of today's youth? Is it really making use of all the means of action at its disposal to permit all young people to discover a new happiness in teamwork in the service of others?

To all of you, I say thank you for all that you have done for the Red Cross; but it is today and even more tomorrow that you will go into action to make of the Red Cross a modern and universal movement of social solidarity, a refuge and hope for humanity.

Each day's work was based successively on the following themes: Health Education, World Food and Nutrition Problems, International Co-operation, Youth and International Understanding. The objective was to define Junior Red Cross responsibilities to meet the major problems of the modern world.

On the last day, Mr. Ralph E. Wendeborn, National Director of the Canadian Junior Red Cross, assessed the significance of this important international seminar. He described the fundamental and effective contribution of youth to the building of a peaceful world: "What has happened at *Rendez-vous 67* has shown that talk of solidarity and brotherhood is not only idealistic, it is reality. We have shown this here. Let each of us, individually, go back to our own homes and work there to develop this sort of understanding."

The texts produced as a result of the work of this seminar in Ottawa, which was one of the greatest Junior Red Cross events, give hope for the future and a confidence in youth which finds expression in the lines of the poet Maxwell Anderson, quoted by one of the speakers:

"Yet astonishing improvement is discernible today! "

## INTERNATIONAL CENTRE AT ARTEK

*The League has published the following account<sup>1</sup> of the international meeting organized by the Alliance and attended by young people from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.*

*The Artek meeting was also attended by the Director of the League Junior Red Cross Bureau. Like the Ottawa "Rendez-vous 67" it was a manifestation of the ever-increasing contribution by the youth of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies to promote mutual assistance and the cause of peace.*

In the Centenary year of the National Society, youth of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR invited counterparts from 21 National Societies to join them at an international centre on the shores of the Black Sea.

Over sixty Juniors from three continents met with Soviet Red Cross Youth pioneers at Artek, in a holiday centre for young people, for two weeks, 15-28 August. Health and first aid competitions, sports events and informal discussions illustrated the theme of the meeting—health, humanism and peace. The Junior Red Cross pioneers, 800 in all, and all members of first aid and health teams, were selected by contests from all Republics of the Soviet Union. They were joined for a closing mass rally in a sports stadium by 5000 more pioneers, among them representatives of a number of different countries.

The centre closed with a trip to Moscow for the Juniors from abroad, where they were addressed by the cosmonaut Belaiev.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Panorama*, August-September 1967.

## The Netherlands

The Centenary of the Netherlands Red Cross was officially celebrated on September 1, 1967 at the Congress Centre in Amsterdam. The ceremony took place in the presence of H. M. Queen Juliana accompanied by Princess Beatrix and Princess Margriet. Also present were many Red Cross personalities who had come to the Netherlands to take part in the Board of Governors of the League and the Council of Delegates as well as branch members of the National Society from all parts of the country<sup>1</sup>.

After Jonkeer G. Kraijenhoff had opened the session by recalling the importance of this anniversary for the Netherlands Red Cross, of which he is President, Mr. N. Roolvink, Minister of Social Affairs and Public Health, referred to the important part played in the nation by the Society founded by Royal Decree on July 19, 1867 and which was the first to bear the name of the Red Cross.

“A world without pain”, he said, “is unfortunately impossible to imagine and, for that reason, there exists an institution such as the Red Cross whose principles include giving help to those in need, nationally and internationally, without distinction of nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. A very precious thing which we cannot appreciate enough. The Netherlands Red Cross is part of the life of the population of our country and it is the real wish of the Government that it may remain so.”

The Minister, then, on behalf of the Government, offered gifts to the National Society: uniforms for 12,000 members of the Volunteer Corps and three ambulances with the most modern equipment. He also presented royal decorations to several Red Cross members.

The Presidents of the International Red Cross institutions then spoke, some of whose remarks we give below.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plates.* — Official celebration of the Netherlands Red Cross Centenary.

- a) Centre, H. M. the Queen of the Netherlands and Princess Beatrix, with Jonkheer G. Kraijenhoff, National Society President between them. League and ICRC Presidents can also be seen in the front row.
- b) Final tableau.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

*The Countess of Limerick, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross said*

We, from many other lands, welcome this opportunity of paying tribute to your magnificent record of achievements both in the cruel and demanding years of war, and the no less exacting but constructive activities of peace.

In all things most worth striving for, the Red Cross has a great opportunity and a leading part to play. First and foremost among these, I am sure we should all agree, is the advancement of world peace.

International unity is the only way to dispel national insecurity. With so much to divide nations the Red Cross is a great unifying force ... it is helping to bring about a better understanding between the peoples of the world.

*Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, President of the International Committee spoke as follows.*

Your present has its roots in history, a history whose profound significance I would like to emphasize by recalling that the Netherlands was one of the first countries to respond to the wish with which Henry Dunant concluded his book *A Memory of Solferino*. Dunant urged the setting up in each country of a national aid society for the nursing of the sick and wounded in the field. The Netherlands took part in the Geneva Conference in 1863, which is held to be the founding conference of the Red Cross and which was convened by the Committee of Five—later to be renamed the International Committee of the Red Cross. At that meeting, which can be said to have been an act of genuine faith in humanity, your country was represented by a man of noble character, Physician Officer Bastings. How can we not recall on this anniversary the name of this great and faithful friend of the promotor of the Red Cross, with whom he upheld the idea of the neutrality of the wounded and of the medical service. This was a question of capital importance for the Red Cross, and it was Bastings who, by dint of perseverance, succeeded in having it included in the programme of the 1863 Conference. A few years later a Society was set up in the Netherlands which has carried out so many national and international actions. It understood from the outset the universal character of our movement. Not only did it become increasingly merged into the life of the country, repeating its good work, widening and diversifying, but it was also among the first to give assistance to the victims of conflicts abroad.

I would add that never has the International Committee appealed in vain for your co-operation in its large-scale relief actions

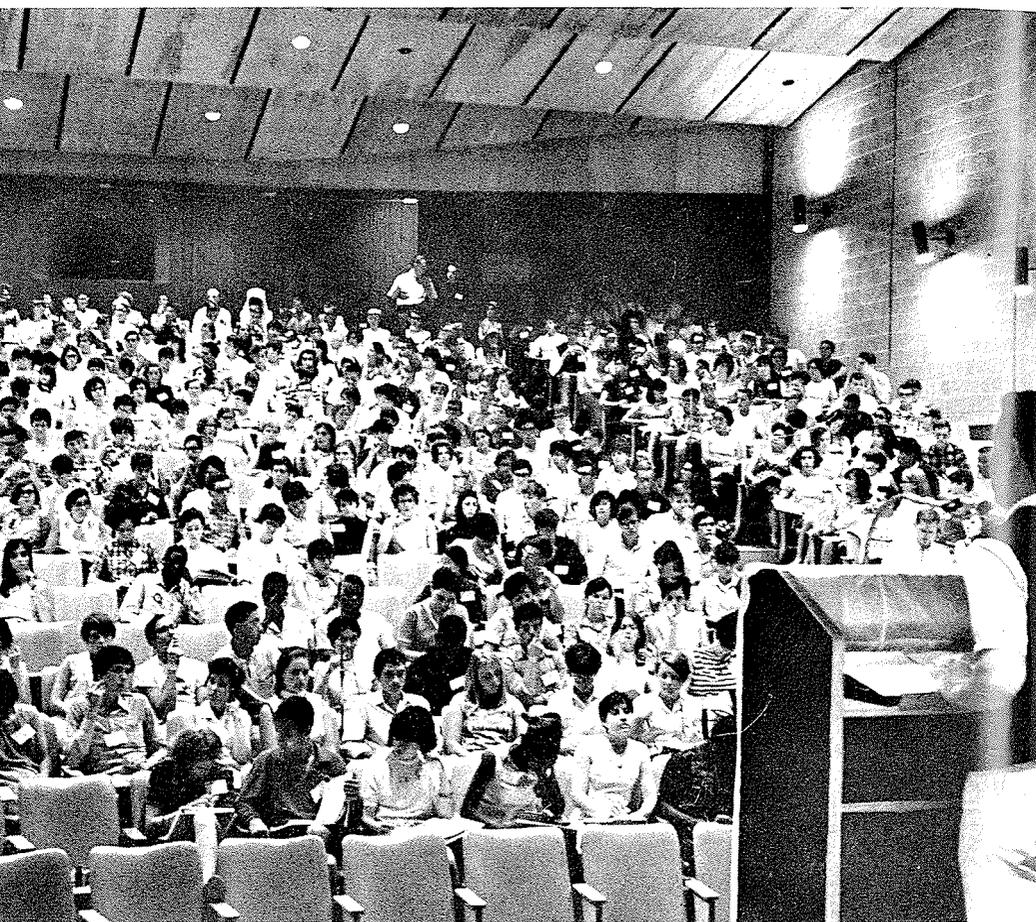


Centre, H.M. the Queen of the Netherlands and Princess Beatrix, with Jonkheer G. Kraijenhoff, National Society President. League and ICRC Presidents can also be seen in the front row.

## Official celebration of the Netherlands Red Cross Centenary

Final tableau





Ottawa, Rendez-vous 67, International Red Cross Youth Seminar: youth speaks to youth.

in various countries, and I avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for your generous support.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is delighted to be associated in this fine ceremony and to convey to you its good wishes and fraternal greeting.

*The Chairman of the League Board of Governors said these words :*

Over the last thirty years, the Netherlands Red Cross has participated in a large number of relief actions—an eloquent testimony to the assistance the Society has given to its sister Societies, by its regular response to the international appeals launched by the League Secretariat and its efficient collaboration.

As a member of the League, the Netherlands Red Cross guarantees, as far as possible, its assistance for relief actions following disasters in other countries. The National Society also regularly provides the League with blood plasma for less-favoured National Societies. It would take far too long to cite all the actions in which the Netherlands Red Cross has taken part, but I can assure you that if this assistance could be translated into figures it would be truly impressive.

A rendering was then given of the *Cantata Misericordium* for choir and orchestra by Benjamin Britten, composed in 1963 in Geneva especially for the Red Cross Centenary. Then followed the showing of a new film of the Netherlands Red Cross.

The ceremony ended with terms of congratulations and good wishes by Mr. F. J. J. M. van Thiel, President of the Second Chamber of the States-General and by Mr. W. Ch. J. M. van Lanschot, representing humanitarian organizations, whilst Jonkeer G. Kraijenhoff expressed his Society's appreciation. He paid tribute to the Queen for the interest which she and members of the Royal Family always showed in the Red Cross which gives it most valuable encouragement.

The guests of the Red Cross were then invited to an outing on the Amsterdam canals, followed by a reception given by the municipal authorities at the Rijksmuseum, thus terminating Centenary Day which had been organized so efficiently and with such generosity, imparting a feeling of confidence in the future.

## Peru

*In February the International Review published an article on the Inter-American Seminar of Red Cross Youth and Health Education held in Quito in November 1966, under the auspices of the League. It mentioned the results it achieved and gave its main resolutions.*

*This meeting in Peru had some practical consequences shortly afterwards which Panorama refers to below: <sup>1</sup>*

The Peruvian Red Cross held its first National Congress for JRC teacher-leaders in January and so became the first Society in Latin America to take action on the recommendations of the Inter-American Seminar of Red Cross Youth and Health Education, held in Ecuador two months earlier. The meeting stressed that Junior Red Cross should be centred on schools and teachers "educated" in Red Cross.

Almost 100 teachers took part in the Congress, studying JRC in the school, in the community and in the State and the teacher as a JRC volunteer. At the close of the conference they asked for more—urging the Peruvian Red Cross to hold such meetings regularly and to consider participation on a regional basis.

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## THE LEAGUE'S NURSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

As has already been mentioned in the *International Review*, National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies should, in their own interest, participate actively in recruitment and training of auxiliary nursing personnel. This was one of the main

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<sup>1</sup> League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, April 1967.

themes of the meeting of the League's Nursing Advisory Committee held in Geneva in July 1967 and during which the question of disseminating the Geneva Conventions and the principles of the Red Cross was also discussed.

The Advisory Committee expressed the wish that the ICRC, in co-operation with the League, would find satisfactory audio-visual methods to facilitate instruction in the Geneva Conventions and Red Cross principles. It re-affirmed the need for all nurses to be well versed in these Conventions and principles. This was indeed recommended in 1965 by the International Council of Nurses' code of ethics.

This Committee, which is responsible for suggesting Red Cross policy in the field of nursing, agreed to recommend a set of basic directives on the recruitment and training of Red Cross auxiliary nursing personnel.

It should be added that the League Board of Governors meeting in September of this year at The Hague, having approved the report submitted to it by the Advisory Committee, adopted resolution No. 17 on Red Cross auxiliary nursing personnel, as follows:

*The Board of Governors,*

*Approves the "Red Cross Auxiliary Nursing Personnel—Basic Guidelines" drafted by the Secretariat of the League.*

*Recommends that the principles contained therein be adopted by the National Societies as a basis for the recruitment, preparation and assignment of their auxiliary nursing personnel.*

*Recommends further that the said document be widely distributed to National Societies, to schools of nursing and to national and international organisations concerned with nursing.*

## RED CROSS PHILATELY

On the occasion of its centennial anniversary and the international meetings held at The Hague in September 1967, the Netherlands Red Cross organized an exhibition of photographs and material giving a vivid portrayal of its varied activities. An interesting feature was the display of Red Cross postage stamps.

The collection of Mr. C. D. Ricardo, the well-known Netherlands specialist of Red Cross philately, was one of the fascinating aspects of the Red Cross exhibition at Pulchri Studio, Lange Voorhout 15. Mr. Ricardo, who died in 1966, bequeathed to The Netherlands Red Cross his 85 albums containing one of the finest collections in the world.

The eighteen frames on view, containing some of the collection's rarest items, gave a striking insight into Red Cross philately: the mails in the service of the humanitarian ideal, in the most varied and often the most difficult circumstances.

Special mention should be made of the "Red Cross classics", some hundred envelopes bearing seals and postmarks of 1870 and the following years. These envelopes represented the first steps of the International Committee of Geneva, the International Agency of Bâle and the different committees established in several Swiss towns for the relief of the wounded of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Other items of great interest testified to the intensive activity of the committees of the French Society of Relief for Wounded Soldiers, to the work of ambulances giving care to the victims of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871, the communication of news to families or the search for relatives.

One extremely rare envelope sent by balloon during the siege of Paris bore the cancellation "Société de secours aux blessés militaires de Paris 20.10.1870" (Society for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers, Paris 20.10.1870).

These letters are indeed pages of the history of the very origins of the Red Cross in its traditional relief role.

Another fine exhibit was a letter-card bearing the Red Cross emblems and dated 13 August 1870 with the heading of the St-Louis Committee (Upper Rhine, France) of the International Society of Relief for Wounded Soldiers, with the following text: " This Committee puts itself at your entire disposal for the letters you may have to send to Germany or receive from that country ".

The other frames offered a veritable world tour through envelopes, cards, cancellations, postage stamps and seals, most of which were rarities.

There was a magnificent series of " visiting envelopes " of the Russian Red Cross for the period 1878-1903, an exceptional set of precursors of the " charity " stamps of the Ottoman Red Crescent between 1910 and 1916, Red Cross stamps and seals on letters through the years, right up to the issues in tribute to the Red Cross Centenary, celebrated the world over in 1963.

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## League of Red Cross Societies Report

The League's Annual Report for 1966 covers its activities under the following headings: Development Programme; Relief, Health and Social Service; Nursing; Youth; Public Relations; and International Relations. It is concluded by financial statements.

In his introduction, Mr. H. Beer, Secretary-General, draws attention to some major problems: " With the growing universality of the Red Cross, the League is faced with constantly increasing responsibilities. Since the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, (Vienna, October 1965), the League's activities have vastly developed, while the economic and technical difficulties with which it has had to contend during the past months have shown no signs of diminishing.

Two essential and closely interdependent activities have headed the list of priorities, both calling for the utmost degree of attention

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

on the part of the League: disaster relief and development problems.

It has become manifest that if the League is to adequately play its rôle as principal international relief organization, the development of the National Societies in disaster-prone countries must be an absolute priority involving a new orientation in the work of the League. The League is studying, in accordance with the directions of the XXth International Conference, the ways and means whereby National Societies can best arm themselves against the effects of the disasters and assist the authorities in meeting the needs of the victims.

Despite the lack of economic resources and the scarcity of qualified personnel, the Red Cross Development Programme of the League has come into its own in 1966: the number of regional delegates has been increased and the organization of regional seminars intensified."

Tables included in the report show how essential the Development Programme has become for the establishing of National Societies in newly independent countries. They also show how the League has intervened on every continent after natural disasters or in other emergencies. To quote but one example, 36 National Societies took part in the action undertaken in India, where famine was raging, by sending relief supplies which reached a value of over Fr. 19 million by the end of 1966.

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# M I S C E L L A N E O U S

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## WAR ON ILLITERACY

A few youth organizations have long been active in teaching illiterates; but on the whole the *international* youth organizations began thinking about literacy as a world problem in the 1950's, when many saw the importance of helping youth and others to learn in order to play their part in the rapid evolution of society. Literacy was generally considered part of youth's responsibility in fundamental education, in community or national development; but in the 1960's there have been increasing efforts to single out literacy for international action, even while recognising that literacy must be accomplished by economic and social measures to transform community life.

*World Literacy Day* was celebrated for the first time on September 8, 1967, in every country represented in UNESCO, following a resolution on this subject adopted by that organization's General Conference at its 14th session. Mr. R. Maheu, Director-General of UNESCO, and U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General, have both launched an appeal for international solidarity. Mass communication media of all kinds were used on that day to publicize national literacy campaigns and to emphasize the necessity of developing this action. The previous day the "Mohammed Reza Pahlavi Prize" was awarded to the pupils of a Tanzanian secondary school who, in March 1964, assumed the rôle of voluntary teachers of reading and writing to four hundred adults.

This is a field in which Red Cross youth is also active. It was in fact in Tanzania that the Junior Red Cross organized courses in the first two R's in various hospitals and in leper colonies. Junior members of the Red Cross in the Republic of Korea give up their holidays to contribute to the literacy campaign among rural populations.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See *Youth*, League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, January 1967, No. 3.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IN THE USSR

*The World Health Organization has devoted a special issue of its magazine to health progress in the Soviet Union.<sup>1</sup>*

*Academician Boris Petrovski, Soviet Minister of Health, in his article, alludes to the contribution made by the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to the improvement of medical service and health protection.*

*The importance of the medico-social activities undertaken by the Alliance is recognized.*

*Mr. Petrovski recalled that 50 years ago the average life expectancy in Russia was 32 years, whereas today in the Soviet Union it is 70. The number of doctors during the past half-century has increased twenty-fold, and is now 580,000. In addition, there are almost five million health workers in the country.*

*Much is being done to improve the health of the rural and urban populations. Mobile dispensaries, X-ray units, dental clinics and laboratories provide service to the inhabitants of remote areas.*

*The Minister of Health affirmed that no scientific discovery was so effective in the fight against illness as the participation of the people in the measures taken by the State to abolish the causes of disease. In this connection he stated, in conclusion:*

Laws for the protection of natural resources have been promulgated in the fifteen federated Soviet Republics, and—this is very important—the people themselves ensure that these laws are observed. We Soviet doctors are always assured of the support of millions of health enthusiasts. It is sufficient to say that in the USSR there are 70 million voluntary members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

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<sup>1</sup> *World Health*, WHO, Geneva, October 1967.

The public health services in the USSR make good use of the experience of world medical science and willingly let foreign doctors have the benefit of Soviet experience. Soviet doctors and scientists are intensifying their international relations year by year. They take an active part in international conferences and congresses in every branch of medicine without exception.

The humanistic character of the Soviet State is clearly shown in the effective aid it provides for countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Soviet doctors at work in Yemen, Algeria, Mali, Tunisia, Uganda, Burma and Cambodia are introducing new methods for the prevention and treatment of the diseases from which the populations of those countries suffer. A large number of hospitals and other establishments have been built and are still being built with the assistance of the Soviet Union in India, Nepal, Guinea, Indonesia, Somalia, Iran and other countries.

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## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

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**UNESCO and the search for peace** — *The UNESCO Courier, Paris, August/September 1967.*

Unesco has actively promoted international understanding through education.

It has organized international seminars to study the most effective methods of developing such education in schools; it has been concerned with the production of specially designed teaching materials and aids; and it has collaborated with governments and professional associations for the improvement of school textbooks from the point of view of international understanding.

Among other examples are the recent experimental project for the international exchange of geography textbooks for revision and comment by experts, and a similar project for history textbooks now being planned. In addition experts are made available to governments (on request) and to Unesco-aided teacher training institutions.

A notable instance of direct action by Unesco for the improvement of curricula and methods in this field of education is the programme known as the Associated Schools Project, which has now been in operation for more than ten years.

It consists of a network of co-ordinated pilot projects in schools in different countries (about 400 primary and secondary schools and teacher-training institutions in 50 countries).

Its purpose is to test ideas on education for international understanding under differing circumstances and to exert a direct influence on education generally by developing knowledge of world affairs, of international co-operation in problems of world significance, of other cultures and ways of life, and of the principles of human rights.

The project has influenced educational practice outside its own area of application and has demonstrated that teaching for international understanding need not add to the load of school programmes but in fact may enrich the content and increase the impact of ordinary curricula.

It has contributed to the development of methods and research and techniques of evaluation for such teaching and, by arousing the interest of educational authorities in the problem, has paved the way for broad national programmes in this field.

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EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

**ART. 1.** — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

**ART. 2.** — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

**ART. 3.** — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be " *Inter arma caritas* ".

**ART. 4.** — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely : impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in cooperation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.

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*JUST PUBLISHED*

**THE PRINCIPLES  
OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW<sup>1</sup>**

by

*Jean Pictet*

Director-General, International  
Committee of the Red Cross  
Lecturer at Geneva University

In this sixty-page book the writer defines fully and with concision humanitarian law in its widest sense, the laws of war of The Hague and Geneva, and the principles which form the basis for this humanitarian law.

This clear summary is understandable to everybody interested in humanitarian ideas and actions in the world today. In addition, the appendix is a chart of the principles of humanitarian law.

It will be recalled that an earlier work by this author, *The Principles of the Red Cross*, gives the general reader a clear exposition of its subject. Copies of this book, which has already had considerable success, are available in French, English, German and Spanish, from the ICRC Geneva, which published the book.

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<sup>1</sup> *The Principles of International Humanitarian Law* can be obtained from the ICRC, 7 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva (postal cheque account No. 12-5527). Cost Sw.fr. 8.—.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHED BY THE ICRC

Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. **Essential provisions**, 1965, 8vo, 3 pp. Sw. Fr. 0,50.—

Claude PILLOUD. **Reservations to the 1949 Geneva Conventions**, 1965, 8vo, 8 pp. Sw. Fr. 2.50

ICRC. **Annual Report 1965**. 1966, 8vo, 83 pp. Sw. Fr. 7.—

PUBLISHED BY THE CENTENARY COMMISSION  
OF THE RED CROSS IN SWITZERLAND

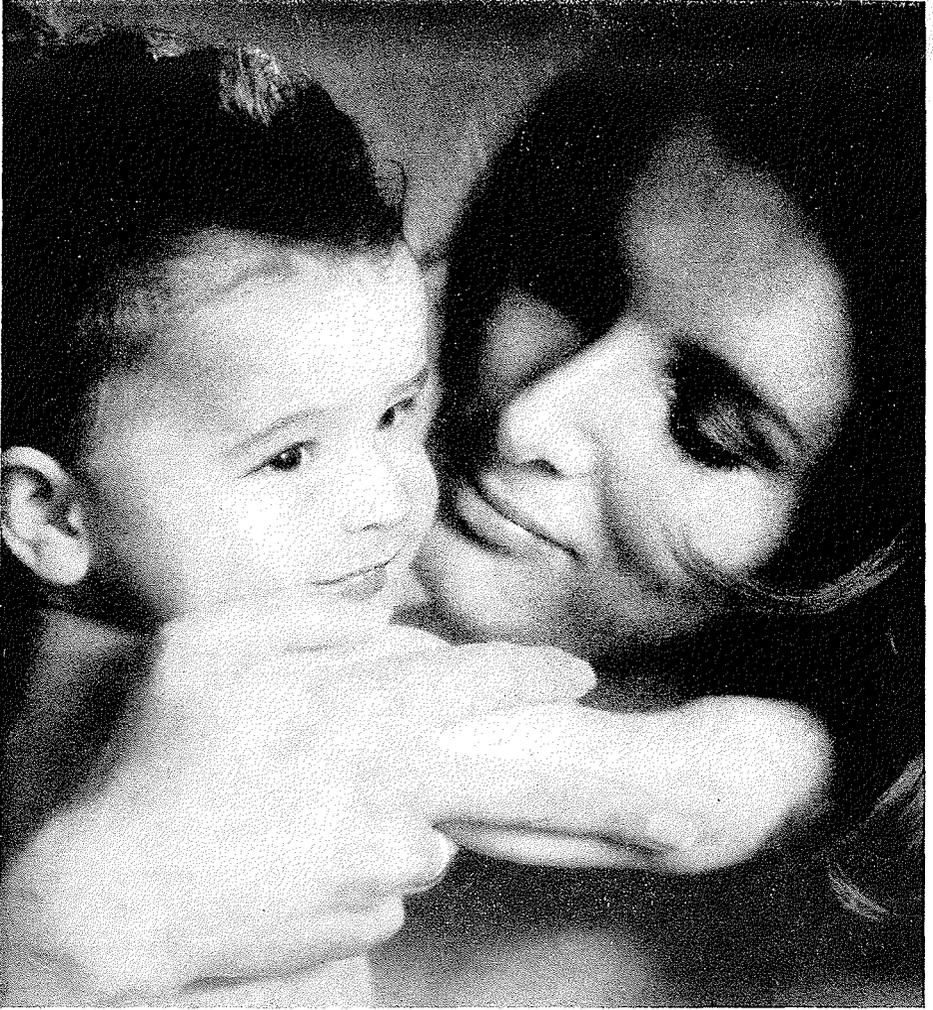
**World Conference of Educators** (Lausanne, 19-23 August 1963), 1964, 8vo, 205 pp. Sw. Fr. 5.—

**International Red Cross Meeting of First-Aiders**, Macolin (Switzerland), 18-24 August 1963, 1963, 8vo, 55 pp. Sw. Fr. 3.—

**The Red Cross and Philately** (1863-1963), 1965, 8vo, 24 pp., Ill., Sw. Fr. 2.—

**Seminar on the activity of the Red Cross on behalf of the victims of armed conflicts**, Geneva, August 1963, 1965, 8vo, 238 pp., Ill., Sw. Fr. 7.—

Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross. **Commemoration Day—Council of Delegates**, Geneva 1963, Ill., 120 pp., Sw. Fr. 10.—



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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, *Rruga Barrikadavet, Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Viruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 1324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Vithei Croix-Rouge, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroonian Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95, Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Apartado 1025, *San José*
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle Zulueta 471, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*
- DAHOMY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.º Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggøtu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.

## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, P.B. 46, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Corner of Tubman boulevard and 9th Street Sinkor, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 234, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4<sup>o</sup> piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, Ikoyi, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, 17 Jinja Road P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6 D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trìèz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hông-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R. W. 1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.